Richmond Co., Pierce 1,100 maj.; Green,

Preble County-Scott, 629 maj. Senecca-Preble County—Scott, 627 ma). Senecca— Pieer, 883maj. Fayette—Scott, 328 maj. Lake—Scott, 375 met. Ashtabula—1,628 maj. for Hele. Trumbull— Scott, 17 maj. Hule's vote in Lake was 1,611, Ashtabu-be 2,475. Trumbull, 1,078. Licking—Pierce, 800 maj. Clark—Scott, 1,311 maj. Lake—Pierce, 671, Scott, 1,666 Hele. 1,101, Logan—(partial returns)—Scott gains 25 on Taylor—his majority in the County will probably be 800. Butler—Pierce, 1,330 maj. Warreo—Scott, 1,000 maj. Knox—(8 towns)—Pierce loses 60 on the vote for Case. Gesuga—(11 townships heard from)— Scott, 779. Fierce, 480, Hale, 105—Scott's majority will sot very much from 425. Portage—Pierce, 2,303, Scott not very much from 425. Portage—Pierce, 2,303, Sont — Hale, 1,256. Pierce's mejority in the State is 20,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1852.

Marion, Pierce 400 maj.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1852.

A private dispatch received here gives the

State to Pierce by 20,000 majority.

Hancock, Pierce 200 maj. Laporte, 2 maj. for Scott.

Michigan City, 70 for Pierce and 16 for Hale. Vugo, 700 maj. for Scott. Putnam, 500 Scott. Wayne, 400 Scot.

### ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1852. The returns are very scattering and unreli-able, and the Judges have stopped counting until to-

# Chicago (South Division) Pierce 569; Scott

MICHIGAN. Pontiac, 185 majority for Pierce. Bloom-field, 90 for Pierce. Waterford, 79 for Pierce. Royal Onk, 40 for Scott. Clarketon, 60 for Pierce. Flint, 40 for Scott. Pitt-field, 32 for Scott, Dexter, 50 for Pierce. Salem, 50 for P.erce. Scio. 15 for Scott. Saline, 20 for Pierce. Sectt. send 70 for Howard. New-Buffalo, 40 for Pierce. Marshall, 71 for Scott.

NORTH CAROLINA. Returns from several counties indicate gains for Pierce on the last Gubernatorial Election, when the Democratic Candidate was elected by over 5,000 majority. Cumberland Co. gives Pierce 677 maj.

## TENNESSEE.

12 Counties (fully and partially) show that Pierce gains 264 over Trusdale's vote last year. The State still doubtful.

### KENTUCKY. Has gone for Pierce by 2,000 majority. Woodford Co. Scott 297 majority.

MISSISSIPPI. Jefferson Co., Pierce 317; Scott 202. Wil-

### MISSOURI. St. Louis City, Pierce 1,312 majority.

Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi. New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1852.

The election returns come in slowly, but the Whigs give up Louisians, Alabama and Mississippi.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste

### The Result in Tompkins. Special Disputch to the N. Y. Tribune.

ITHACA, Wednesday Nov. 3, 1853. We must confess our disappointment at the result of our election. It became apparent early in the day yesterday, that there was treachery in our camp as one after another who had worked for Scott, during the canvass in apparent good faith, and was pledged to vote the ticket, walked up to the polls and voted the clean Pierce ticket. The immediate causes which produced this unexpected and cowardly deceit, have not yet come to light. The mass of the Whigs worked hard and true as the result of our County will show.

## General Scott and the Election.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1852. General Scott attributes his defeat, firstly teneral Scott attributes and select, firstly, to The New York Herald; secondly, to the defection for Mr. Webster; and lastly, to the lukewarmness of Mr. Filmore and his friends. The General has not been away from the city, and attends the meeting of the Military Asylum Board every day. The Whigs here feel thoroughly beaten, but not so exasperated or dispirited as after Mr. Clay's defeat.

### The Washington Monument. LOUISVILLE, Wed

The contributions for the Washington Monument, at the polls in this city, amounted to \$305 82.

# From Utah.

LOUISVILLE, Wednes The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 29th ult. with one month's later news from Utsh.

The Pawnees were becoming troublesome, bed a small party of Cali The Cheyennes were at war with the Paw-

A party of seventy Mormons were on their

way to Independence and St. Josephs, on a missionary

## Canadian Grand Trunk Railway-Health of Quebec.

Queec, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1852. The Grand Trunk Railway was finally carried yesterday, the opposition of the been withdrawn. No Cholera cases have occurred during the

From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nev. 3, 1852. The mail is through from New-Orleans. Texas dates to the 23d ultimo had been re-

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamer Empire City arrived last evening from Havana, which place she left on the 30th ult.

Freights were firm and slightly advancingmore activity is noted both for Europe and the United

States.

The following vessels have been taken since last steamer: Spanish brig Maria Ignacia, £2, for Cowes; Amelia, £2.5, for Hamburg; Isabel, £2, for Falmouth; Am. brig Fawn, 70c., Philadelphia; bark N. Blake, 6 rs., Boston; brig Rio, rs., Philadelphia; Br. bark Earl of Rippar, £1 15, Cowes; Sp. bark Serafina, £2, Falmouth; Am. bark Martha Ann, 6 rs., New-York; C. B. Hamilton, \$13, Philadelphia; Sp. brig Carolina, £1.5, Liverpool. No sugar vessels in the harbor disengaged but ships Hampton, Robert Patton, and Mary Brolum.

Broham.

Sunday, Oct. 31, at 6 A. M., latt. 28 N., long, 79 50 W., spoke schr. L. Argyle, from New-Orleans, bound to Key-West, and took from her Capt. McKeller and six men of the Br, brig Integrity, tof St. John, N. B., bound from Savannah to St. John, N. B., She spring a leak on the 24th. Lost two men with fever, and had three others down sick with it. The water gained on them, and was up to the forceastle floor on the 17th, when they abandoned her in lat. 34 N. long, 74 20 W., and were taken up by the above vessel.

There is no news in our files of papers. The Government organs continued to discuss the Crescept City question. They find much aid and comfort in an article from The Journal of Commerce.

# Last Trick to Kill the Saut Canal.

If anything could surprise us, since the perpetration of the School Fund Fraud in this Stat would be the high-handed trick that has just been tempted to be played off for the destruction of the Ship Canal prospects and for private and political advantage. The Act recently passed by Congress, granting a denation of 750,000 acres of land to the State for the construction of the Canal, provides that the land "be

the construction of the Canal, provides that the land "be selected in subdivisions agreeably to the United States surveys, by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from any lands within said State subject to private cutry."

Under cover of this authority at this early day, be ore it is even known what disposition will be made of the grant, our worthy Governor, Robert McClelland, has been induced, for reasons best known to him self and well known to others, to appoint this "agent or agents," and has intrusted, we understand, this all important buriness to the caneny of all enemies of this Canal, by which arrangement the land will most undoubtedly be located or selected where it is least valuable, where it is in fact worthless, thus, in an indirect and plausible way, striking a death blow to the most important, the most vital interest that is or that ever can be connected with this inland ses. This is about the last trick of the very few desperate enemies of this great work, and fortunate few desperate enemies of this great work, and fortunate it is for the citizens of the lake country who lisvo settled and invested their means in this region that it has been discovered in time to be exposed, and, as we trust, frus-trated.

We knew not how much blame can attach to Gov. Mctransaction—we believe, however, that ed upon by designing men, in a similar Felch was imposed upon in relation

to the military order for tearing down the dock and warehouse, last seasen, at this place; imposed upon in the same way that Governor Barry was in advising the repeal of the Saut Canal Charter, and in permitting what amounted to a private sale of School Sections in the Mineral Region, two winters ago, by which hundreds of thousands of dollars were virtually pluniered from the School Fund.

the School Fund.

No one in this whole region, except perhaps the party opposed to the Canal, ever had the remotest idea that the Governor would exercise this doubtful authority, before opposed to the Canal, ever had the remotest idea that the Governor would exercise this doubtful authority, before the meeting of the Legislature, of appointing agents for selecting these lands. The act of appropriation declares, "That the said lands hereby granted shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature of said State, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other." The Governor is authorized to cause a survey to be made, which he has very properly done for the information of the Legislature; but we do not believe it was contemplated by the framers of the act that he should decide upon this important step of selecting the lands, on which the success of the measure depended, without the authority of the Legislature. This honorable body may decide not to accept the donation of land, and if it is to be made a State work, as this movement would seem to indicate, they would act wirely in not accepting it.

So much depends on the selection of these lands, that, we venture to say, no capitalists can be found to take this entire donation and build the canal, and have the lands selected in this manner by the Governor. We cannot conceive how the Governor, if he wishest to see this work ever completed, can overlook so important a consideration. It is so plain that it is self-evident, that every capitalist, wishing to undertake this work for the land, would not give half as much per serve, if selected in this manner by the Governor, as he would to select it him edf. Even with good men to select the lands, this is the very work step, in our opinion, that could be tak-

it himself. Even with good men to select the lands, this is the very worst step, in our opinion, that could be taken in relation to this work unless it is to be made a State work for the autometed a State.

en in relation to this work, unless it is to be made a State work for the support of political hangers on forten years to come and for the disgrace of the State in all coming time. Such a ruinous step cannot fail to call forth the indignation of every citizen of the Lake Superior country, and every citizen of the State, who feels an interest in its prosperity and honor, when he sees this last hope of having a cannot him miserably destroyed.

If this work is to be speedily built it is to be done by real capitalists, who will come forward and take the land and have the reasonable privileze of selecting it themselves. The Governor knows full well the situation of this region and its great want; if he does not, the calamitous shipwrecks and disasters, with all their directle consequences that are now distressing the whole country. tous ship-wrecks and disasters, with all their direction-sequences that are now distressing the whole country, will soon inform him on these subjects, and, unaccounta-ble as this proceeding is, we cannot believe he will lend his influence knowingly in throwing the least obstruction in the way of the speedy construction of this Canal.

### A Successful Atmospheric Railway.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1852.

One of the greatest curiosities in a mechanical way which I have met in my travels, is that of the Atmospheric Reilway at St. Germain, about 15 miles from Paris. Atmospheric pressure has here been adopted to propel trains of care for a distance of five miles and nearly a half—the last half of which has an ascent of 3½ per cent. The object in adopting this system was to bring the terminus of the road up into the city of St. Germain, which is located on a hill forming the south bank of the Scine. The ascent was too great to be overcome in all weathers by a locomotive, and indeed only one locomotive has been found sufficiently powerful to draw a train up at any time.

The system in use in the United States on inclined planes, of drawing trains up and letting them down by means of a rope, has been found here, as clsewhere, too tow, and attended with too many accidents, to be found available on suburban roads where the travel is so great. It is so rare to meet with anything in these old countries in advance of America in real, practical utility—in the inventive genius which has an utilitation cod—that we have deemed a short des-Foreign Correspondence of The Ohio State Journal, PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 7, 1852.

real, practical utility—in the inventive genius which has an utilitatian end—that we have deemed a short des-cription of this most admirable and really interesting origino of time most among a care reasy restriction might prove acceptable to our readers; most of whom are by this time no doubt either directors, stockholders, or employées of railroads.

Being fortunate enough to have for a cicerone on this occasion an American lady, long resident in France, we were enabled to obtain from the gentlemanly supering

Being fortunate enough to have for a cicerone on this occasion an American lady, long resident in France, we were enabled to obtain from the gentlemanly superintendent, through the medium of our interpreter, a full knowledge of the mechanism and the operation of this admirable machine. An iron tube is laid down in the center of the truck, which is sunk about one third of its diameter in the bed of the road. For a distance of about 5,500 yards the tube has a diameter of only 1% feet, the ascent here being so slight as not to require the same amount of force as is required on the steep grade ascending to 8t. Germain, where the pipe for a distance of 3,800 yards is 2 feet 1 inch in diameter.

The manner of applying the atmospheric pressure to the propulsion of the train is exceedingly simple. The air is exhausted from the entire length of the tube, so as to produce a perfect vacuum, just before the arrival of each train, which is every half hour, by means of powerful and heautiful engines, somewhat resembling those at Fairmount. These engines are placed, two of two hundred horse-power, at 8t. Germain, and one cach at the towns of Nauterree and Chaton, in the valley towards Paris.

To cach engine is adapted two large cylinders which

the towns of Nauterree and Chaton, in the valley towards Paris.

To each engine is adapted two large cylinders which exhaust fourteen cubic feet of air per second. The pressure in the large air cabiron (chaudieres) attached to the exhausting machines is equal to six absolute atmospheres. It will be readily understood that when this long tube is completely exhausted of air, if a piston so nicely adjusted to the size of the tube as to render it air tight, is allowed to go loose at one end, it will rush through to the other end to fill up the vacuum. To apply the motive power, therefore, to the propulsion of the train it is only necessary that this piston be attached to the train of cars in such a way as to drag them along after it.

This was the great difficulty to encounter: but so admirably and so simply was this overcome, that the ever occurred. Throughout the entire length of the tube, a rection is made in the top, leaving an open space of about five inches. In each cut edge of the section there is an offset, to extch the edges of a valve which fits

This valve is made of a piece of sole leather half an

down upon it.

This valve is made of a piece of sole leather half an inch thick, having plates or iron attached to it on both the upper and corresponding under side to give it strength to restat the suction of the vacuum, which are perhaps one-fourth of an inch in thickness. They are not quite as wide as the leather, but wide enough to touch the offect in the section.

The plates are abou nine inches long, and their ends, above and below, are placed three-quarters of an inch apart, forming joints, so as to give the leather valve pliability, and at the same time firmness to resist the powerful stangeheric pressure which is brought to bear on it when the air is exhausted. The entire length of the valve, from one end of the tube to the other, is attached to one side, like a cellar door, for example.

From the back side of the piston, a strong iron of passes up through the aperture, which is made by raising up the edge of the valve, and is attached to the bottom of the foremost car. As fast as the piston passes along, the valve is released from pressure behind it, the lose edge is liberated, and the bar of iron which is attached to the car a foot or more behind the piston meets with no obstruction to its passage.

The pressure of the atmesphere on the valve in front of the piston, where the vacuum still exists, is so great that there is no danger of the bar of iron exerting pressure so far farward as to loseen the pliable valve; but to render the matter more certain, and to obviate all doubt, a slide on the bottom of the car slips along on the iron plate of the valve over and in advance of the piston, and presses firmly down. Every part of the tube is kept well-oiled. The rate at which trains ascend varies from fifteen to twenty miles the hour, according to the load.

When we went up, there were six cars very wall

to the load.

When we went up, there were six cars very well filled with passengers. After the ascent commences, two bridges across the Seine, and one viaduet of twenty feet high, and wide arches, are crossed, and one long tunnel through the brow of the hill and under the King's terrace is passed, where the road is parabolically exceed.

curved.

The road has now been in operation five years, and so safely and so well has it worked, that the experiment is regarded as entirely successful. The cost of the entire machinery was eleven millions of francs. The cost of working it, or the divideads which the road pays, I did

CHINA .- The following extract from Dr. Gutzlafi's work exhibits the Chinese in a somewhat new light. Thousands are emigrating to other countries. California is thronged with them, and they are

in general, peaceful and industrious people. in general, peaceful and industrious people.

"Foreigners, who know nothing about the internal state of the country, are apt to imagine that there reigns lasting peace. Nothing is, however, more erroneous insurrections of villages, cities, and districts are of frequent occurrence. The refractory spirit of the people, the oppression and embezzlement of the mandarins, and other causes, such as dearth and demagogues, frequently cause as unexposed revolt.

ple, the oppression and embezzlement of the mandarin, and other causes, such as dearth and demagogue; frequently cause an unexpected revole.

In these cases, the destruction of property and hostility against the rulers of the land,—specially if these have been tyrants—is often carried to great excess; there are instances of the infuriated mob broiling their magistrates over a slow fire. On the other hand, the cruelty of government, when victorious, knows no bounds; the treatment of political prisoners is really so shocking as to be incredible, if one had not been an eye witness of these inlinessed deads.

One of the most common evils is starvation. The population is very dense; the means of subsistence are, in ordinary times, frequently not above the demand; and it is, therefore, nothing extraordinary to winnes, on the least failure of the crop, unter wretchedness and misery. To provide for all the hungry months is impossible; and the cruel policy of the mandarine carries their indifference so far as to affirm that hunger is requisite to thin the dense masses of the people.

Whenever such a judgment has come upon the land, and the people are in went of the meast powerful Government would not be able to put down the rising and robberies which are committed on the strength of this prevailing misery. There seems to be a total change in the peaceful nature of the inhabitants, and many a patient laborer turns fiercely upon his rich neighbor, like a wolf or a tiper, to devour his substance. No one can have an idea of the anarchy which, on such oppasions, ensues, and the utter demoralization of the people.

"Yet, as soon as relief is afforded, and a rich havest."

"Yet, as soon as relief is afforded, and a rich harvest premises fair, the spirit of order again precalls, and outrages are put a stop to. The people then combine, standers.

arm themselves, and proceed in thousands to catch maranders like wild beasts. No mercy is shown on such occasions, end the mandarius, on account of their weak-ness, cannot interfere. Scenes of this description very often occurred, without giving rise to severe reflection on the character of Taoukwang's administration."

HATTI.-Rev. W. L. Judd, who has spent several years in Hayti, in a letter to The Boston Tranciler thus speaks of the character of the people, and the sc-

curity for life and property among them: curity for life and property among them:

"I besistate not to say that I believe there has been the
past six years less murder, less robbery, and less incendiarism, at Port an Prince, than in any city of the same
size, and during the same period, in the United States.

During this whole period, and even longer, there has
been but one are in that city of thirty thousand inhabitants! Where can a parallel case be found in the United
States! I have traveled in the country at all hours of
the day and night, "o'er mountain hights and in valleys
low," in lonely forests and amid cultivated fields, and
have never been treated with discressed by the countest. low." In lonely forests and amid caltivated fields, and have never been treated with disrespect by the coarsest pensant or the rudest mountaineer. In these journeys I have never been refused a night's lodging at the poorest cabin where from necessity or convenience I chose to stop. And when I have called for the bill of fare I am almost universally answered by the expression, "Just what you choose to give." (Ce que rous roule: me donner, or, in the simple patois of the paysan, ca ou roular baille moi.) And, although it is the land of the old burners and scheen the example of foreigners has exbest of in the simple parce of the parameter of the old bur-cansers, and where the example of foreigners has ex-hibited more of violence and fraud than of grantleness and honesty, still from Tibaron to Samana, and from Jacmel to Cape Haptien, I know of not a single cover where a ship may not enter, nor a single mountain fusness where a traveler may not pass with safety from

IF Mrs. Sinclair, (late Mrs. Forrest,) is playing at Cincinnati. She made her debut as Ludy Teazle, with Mr. Vandenhoff as Charles Surface.

## CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT 

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND EVENING Breadway Theater—The Ludy of Lyons; Married and Settled.
Button's Theater—Beginse Dull Care; The Serious Family.
Wallack's Theater—Wild Outs; The Lotter; Toket.
Nillo's Garden—The School for Scandal; A Roland for an Oliver. &
Breadyn—Pymouth Charleh—Mr. John Zundel's Grand Concest
Barnum's Museum—The Last Nall, Garden Performance, &
Circus—New York Amphilhester—Equestrian Performance, or Circus—New York Amphatheater
Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway—Concert every
Society Library—The Bryan Gallery of Christian Art

The weather cleared up yesterday and grew as cool as winter. The evening was starry, breezy, and every way Novemberish.

We are requested to State that the Concert given by Madame Sontag, this evening, at Brooklyn, is for the exclusive benefit of Mr. Zundel, the organist of Plymouth Church. When Madams S. was at St. Petersburgh as ambassadress Mr. Zundel was the music teacher of her children and this concert is given him in acknwledgement of services

The lecture of this week, in the popular course at the Tabernacle, will be given by John Thompson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, on "The Life, Character, and Times of Ignatius Loyols, in contrast with Luther and the Reformation."

The Common Council will meet this afternoon, to commence the business of the November

The Russ pavement is going down at fair speed, and will reach the Perrine before the close of the month. It is generally thought that money would be saved to the City ultimately by immediately taking up Perrine and putting down Russ. But we shall probably reserve the Perrine, both as a monument of human felly, and as a specimen of the worst sort of cobble-stone pavement.

One of the worst building obstructions that ever annoyed foot passengers in Broadway is that occasioned by the making of vaults at the corner of Cortland st. It is doubtful if the work could proceed more slowly if the men employed were digging their own graves, to be occupied as soon as completed.

The Empire Club got up a small torchlight procession last night, and fired as many guns in the Park as the party have carried States. Tammany Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and the victors assembled in considerable numbers to talk over the result of the contest. There was very little noise, however.

Report of the Eastern Dispensary for the month of October :- Patients attended at officemales 501, females 813; at their dwellings-males 101, females 123; vaccinated, 162; total, 1,700. Number of deaths, 5. The whole number of prescriptions put up during the month is 2,957; largest number in one day, 177; smallest number in one day, 74; average per day,

Consecuation.-The consecration of Rev. Dr. Wainwright, the provisional Bishop elect of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York, will take place on the 10th inst.

IF A western paper states the following sharp trick, as an occurrence that happened at this During the late session of Congress a bill was passed granting double pay to the officers and crew of our Pacific squadron, in consideration of the vastly inereased expenses that they were subjected to in that region. A short time since, the United States sloop-ofwar Vincennes, strived at New-York, and all hands were paid off. But a levy was made upon the officers and crew to the amount of four thousand dollars, and that sum was actually retained from them by a Loco-Foco, for the benefit of a certain Loco-Foco at Washington, on the ground that it was by his efficient labors that the law was passed by Congress. This is the tallest specimen of plunder that has yet come to light. One Licutenant said that his assessment was sixty dollars, and the amount assessed and collected from the common sailors was about twelve dollars each. When the knowledge of this infamous transaction was brought home to Mr. Kennedy, the Secretary of the Navy, he was indignant, and immediately sent for the agent who had paid off the hands and transacted this business. He told him what he thought of its character and ordered him to repay the entire amount he had retained, to the As to the officers who had submitted to the shave, they must take care of themselves, but the poor should not thus be robbed for the benefit of a political

ILLEGAL VOTING .- John Sambell was arrested, charged with voting illegally in the Fourth Ward. George Hardwick and James Gallagher, for effering to vete illegally in the Third Ward, were arrested by officer Hamblin and taken to the Toombs.

William Logan was taken into custody by Sergeant Lynch and Officer Conley, of the First Ward, charged with having voted illegally. All the accused arties were taken before Justice Osborne and held for urther examination

Patrick McKinney was taken into enstedy by Sergeant Martin of the Sixth Ward Police, charged with having voted twice in Brooklyn, then coming to this City and swearing in his vote. He was also committed for a hearing by Judge Osborn. A female dressed in men's clothing, attempt-

ed to vote at the Fourth Poll District, Nineteenth Ward, but says Capt. Maynard, in his report to the Chief of Police, it was rejected by the inspectors, much to her Michael Polbers, living in the Twentieth 'sard was arrested by Officer Cook of the Ninete ath Ward,

on a charge of attempting to vote illegally, after having

once voted. Prisoner was sent before Justice McGrath

ATTEMPT OF A FEMALE TO VOTE .- A female dressed in male attire presented herself, on Tuesday, at the 4th Poll District of the XIXth Ward, and wanted to deposit her vote. A bystander challenged her right to vote, when she declined to "ki-s the book. The inspector, thinking her face to be rather smooth for a legal voter, and thinking it possible that she might be a female, requested her to take off her hat. She refused, alledging that she had a severe cold. A police offcer, who was standing by, took the liberty of raising her hat, when her sex was at once discovered, and she left the poll smid the suppressed langitor of the by-

The Centennial Anniversary of the Inhinton of George Washington as a Freemason, will be celebrated this evening at Metropolitan Hall, by the members of that fraternly. Rev. Dr. Tyng will deliver the oration.

The Park fence remains in the same neck-breaking condition that has prevailed for nearly two months. No person pretends to guess at the time when it will be done.

BOARD OF EDUCATION - Weinesday .- The

President, J. C. Benedict, Esq., in the chair. Tenth Ward .- A report was presented from the in spectors, showing the present condition (which is favorable) of the S. hools of the Ward. Accepted.

Fifteenth Ward - A similar report was received from this Ward-Accepted. Also a communication from the School Officers of the Ward, tating that they had secured the refusal of a plot of ground in 12th-street, between Broadway and University-place, for \$22,500, as a site for a new school, and asking permission to purchase. Referred.

Public School Society.-Communication asking for an appropriation of \$11,080 to meet deficiency on 1st Nov.

Reports-Of Finance Committee, with estimate of smount required on 1st December, 1852, being \$19,313, of which there remains in the Treasury \$10,483-45, and that the Controller be requested to solicit the Chamberlain of the Board to deposit the latter amount. Adopted. Of same, appropriating 8:80 14 to pay for repairs of Ward School No. 26, IXth Ward. Referred. Communication from Wm. H. Reusch, staing that the gas-light was suddenly cut off from the evening school of Ward School No. 20, on account of a bill of

school of Ward School No. 20, on account of a one of \$2.50 for gas supplied two years ago, after the evening schools had closed, and the Company notified to stop it, and the principal had to pay the bill before the gas could be restored, and asking that it be refunded him.

Communication stating that David Webb has been nominated as Trustee of Schools in Saventh Ward, in place of Jacob Baker, removed from the Ward. Con-Report of Finance Committee, presenting certain sug-

Report of Finance Committee, presenting certain suggestions as to designating appropropriations in the animal estimate—with resolutions that 29,785.51 be appropriated for expenses of schools for quarter ending 1st October, 1832—and also that \$35,000 be appropriated to meet deficiences to 1st January, such deal descise, in the opinion of the Committee, being unevoidable.

Report in favor of appropriating \$1,185 to pay sundry bills for extra-work on the erection of Ward School No. 29, Fifth Ward. Adopted.

Report of the Auditing Committee on documents in the Clerk's Office. Ordered on file.

A communication was received from J. T. Bennett, Esc., presenting to the Board several hundred specimens of geological and mineralogical specimens, for the cabinet of the Free Academy. Accepted, with thanks of the Board.

A resolution was adopted increasing the salary of Robert S. Hart, an assistant in the office of the Clerk, to \$400 a year from 10th September.

Annual Estimate.—Report of the Committee, submitting a report to the Board of Supervisors of the

mitting a report to the Board of Supervisors of the amount of money required for school purposes the year ending Dec. 30, 1853, viz.

year ending Dec. 30, Iso3, viz.:
For current expenses.
Erecting school houses, procuring sites, &c.
Fitting up and furnishing school houses.
Repairs and siteration of school building.
For the support of schools organized since
the last annual appertionment.
Support of Evening S. hools.
Support of Evening S. hools.
Repairs of Academy building and furniture
and anneratus. 15,000 00 20,000 00

8,000 00 and apparatus..... Salary of City Superintendent of Common 1.500 00

Incidental Expenses of the Board of Educa-

tion, including Clerk hire, &c ... The sites and school buildings become the property of the City. The actual expenses of the schools amount to \$6 86 for each scholar—the number of scholars being 50,660. The report was adopted, to be signed by the President and Clerk, and presented to the Board of Supervisors. The Board then adjourned.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY .- The November meeting was held on Tuesday evening, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. The Librarian announced that it was proposed to print the catalogue of printed books, manuscripts, maps and charts, portraits, prints, busts, coins and medals, &c., which constitute the library and cabinet of the New-York Historical So-The extent and importance of the collection were well known, and gave an interest to the proposed publication which warranted the expectation of a sub scription sufficient for the undertaking. It would be printed on fine paper, in octavo, and issued in two parts, of about 500 pages each, for subscribers only, at \$2 50 per part-the first part to comprise the printed books only, and the second the manuscripts and other collections. Each part might be subscribed for separately. Several members subscribed their names for com

Rev. Dr. Hawkes, from the Committee for Providing Lectures, reported that arrangements were being made for a course to be delivered during the present season,

The names of several new members were proposed for admission, and referred to the Executive Commit

The Librarian moved a resolution, that the next annual celebration, falling as it would on the day set apart for the obsequies of Daniel Webster, the 16th inst., bu postponed; which was carried.

Gen. Wetmore, with a few brief but appropriate re marks, moved that it was an appropriate task for that Society to collect all the records that were extant of the history of the great man; and that the Librarian be directed to collect all the newspaper accounts and observations in such form as he well knew how to do. This resolution was also adopted.

The Foreign Corresponding Secretary said, before proceeding to the paper of the evening he would state that Rev. Dr. Abbott was present, who had been absent in Egypt for nearly twenty years, and principally in Cairo: that he had favored him with a view of a curious and valuable relic, and presented them with an impreand valuable relic, and presented them with an impression of it, which he produced. It was a gold ring, which weighed about three English sovereigns. It had been found by an Arab, in a tomb on the south side of the great pyramid of Loupou, who was the Cacops of Herodous, and the second Pharach of the fourth dynasty. The tomb in which it was found was that of a high priest. The ring had evidently been much used, and was undoubtedly that of Cheops. It was called the Cheopsing. Its being found in the tomb of the high priest and not of the King, was accounted for by the fact that though the King was the head of the church or priest hood, the high priest was the acting one, and it was his though the King was the head of the church or pricehood, the high priest was the acting one, and it was his
office to use and keep the signet. Its date was upward
of three thousand years before Christ, and the beauty of
the engraving of the hieroglyphic could only be seen by
means of a microscope, and could not now be surpassed.
He then proceeded to explain some of the emblems of
heaven and earth. &c. It had been submitted to several
savans, among others, Professor Lepsius, Chevalier Bunsen. Sir Gardiner Wilson, Mons Presse, Mr. R. S. Pools,
W. Bur out and Rev. 1. R. Leader of Chira, all of whom Mr. Beconi, and Rev. J. R. Leader, of Cairo, all of whom agreed as to its genuineness, age and value. He also exhibited an Egyptian pebble, bearing a Greek inscription, and executed in the best manner.

Dr. BRODHEAD then read the paper of the evening, on the Early History of New-York. He apologized that he ad not prepared a more perfect one. It was an interest

ing account of the various tribes of aborigines, who either driven from Canada, or elsewhere, settled in the wilds of this State before the Dutch commenced to colenize, or were indigenous here.
It was well known that while Hudson was exploring

turned to France, then came back to Canada, and sailed from Quebec. He then explored to the West and crossed the lake, landing at what is now Jofferson County. and engaged with the Onondaga tribe, near where the village of Liverpool stands. His party, however, were obliged to retire. About five years after, Hudson had penetrated to the same vicinity. The French were thus the first European nation who visited the great lakes which bound the State of New-York. But progress of the French was the progress of arms. The progress of Hudson was that of blood, which was freely

progress of Hudson was that of blood, which was freely shed to stain those placid waters. On the North River were the Mohigans, the Minseghees, and other tribes, who, whatever differences or variances they had among themselves, formed a firm alliance against their invaders. Long Island was inhabited by various tribes, and Staten Island by the Manhattans, and the Neversinks, or Navisancks, were settled where the name still lingers. This island was first called "Manhattan," from the tribe bing the first that the Dutch settled among; but they for a long time remained very hossile.

He then proceeded to give an interesting and somewhat elaborate account of the several tribes. The first final treaty between the white and the red men was in 1645, and this continued in force till the surrender of Fort Orange; and the second one up to the time of the revolutionary war. The first union of the Fire Nations took place about 1539, about forty syem years after the discovery by Columbus. They located themselves in a place called, in their language, "the place of many deed," which was near the present site of the cuty of Albany. These tribes, or the chief Sachems, used to

assemble in a general cou wil, not as a political union, but to express the will of the people, and the will so expressed the cantons or tribes would carry out. Unlike Christons, then chiefs were the poorest among them, receiving nothing, but having to ever. They were selected for their bravery and courage. Their cloquence became a model, for its ordent and examing character. Each warter found his own arms, and no post was so homerable. The Mohawks were the fiercest and bravest of all these tribes—known by the general name of Iraquei. Such were the five indian nations among whom the Dutch settlers conformed themselves, and engaged in the predictable for trade, siding the Indians by arons, e.e., expirate all other hostilities. But the introduction in the preditable for trade, adding the Indiana by arms, &c., egainst all other hostilities. But the introduction of the European fire arms, in the use of which they became very expert, was disastrous in the end and fatal to the peace of the frontier. And, on receipt of the news of the bettle of Banker Hill, the king lost no time in sending them a message to induce them to dig up the tornshewic, and use it against his rebellious subjects. [At this point of the history the lecturer closed, and Mr. Moore moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to him for 14s paper, which motion was carried.]

Mr. John Beleman, Chairman of the Solect Commit-

Mr. John Beleman, Chairman of the Select Commit-

tee appointed to draft resolutions, during the recess, on

the death of Henry Clay, now presented them. Since their last sesson, he said, Clay had ceased from among mer, and become a name of history. What had he to tell of him? Of him who would rather be right than be President-who always loved his country first and himself last-who in his early life, and to the time of his death, had grappled against appalling difficulty. He struggled early in defense of the common law, when four lifths of the people of Kentucky wished to be removed as far as possible from England, and, that they they wished to abolish all reference to English precedents. He saw the danger and importance of this, and turned the tide of ignorance and prejudes bething those backwoodsmen with terrs, and no bething those backwoodsmen with tears, and now convulsing them with laughter in a dry subject of law. Has oretory was like that of ancient Greece, and totally irresistable. On the curstion of the Terrif in 1824 he mastered weapons with Webster, when both satesmen were in their full vigor; and Webster was de cribed as a dant, like a lion, and Clay as the Celestial orator. By the clase vote of 107 to 102, Mr. Clay on that occasion vin dicated his own principles and the American system. Again, on the Mississippi Compromise he had stood forth, and latterly, within the recollection of all, in 1850, when his night-long labors in the forum had cost him his life. His pride was "pre parties more!" He then of forced the formal resolutions of condolence, and moved a copy be transmitted to Mr. Clay's family.

Rev. Dr. Hawkes was unwilling that the resolutions Rev. Dr. Hawkes was unwilling that the resolutions

should be put without a few words, not that he had the vanity to hope anything he could say would add to the glory of the illustrious dead, but because he knew him intimately, and bore many recollections which endeared his memory. All that extraordinary power of eloquence which had been alluded to was natural, as it resulted from the strong feelings of a warm and honest heartthis was the secret, Sir. He had ever the affection of those he spoke to, and all who knew him. But there was, moreover, a striking resemblance between him and his great compeer, whose loss they were met the other night to deplore, that he could not but particularly other night to deplore, that he could not but particularly allude to. There were those in other lands who assert and are willing to believe, if they do not feel, that the religious feeling was eminently defective in this country, and they would supply it by introducing, as in other countries, the system of legislative enactments, rather than leave it to our honest convictions. He rejoiced in the virtues and religion of his forefathers, and he believed that those who emigrated to New-England, and to Virginia as well, brought with them quite as much piety as they left in any equal number of men behind them. [Applause.] The fact is, that the whole basis of this country's prosperity was its religion, and if it had not country's prosperity was its religion, and if it had not been, we should not now be the mighty nation we are. He then alluded to what he said was an historical fact, He then alluded to what he said was an historical fact, viz: that Americans from all parts of the Union, strangers, and very different in their opinions and education, leading on the Pacific shore, all united in establishing law and order for themselves, ere the General Government could afford them the required protection. This he attributed to an abiding sense of religion, and then passed to the consideration of the two great statesmen that were so eminent for their piety. Great as was the glery of their lives, he felt their death was the brighter glory, where they both developed a Christian spirit which might well become the humblest child of earth.

Dr. Van Peet made some thrilling remarks, also, bear-

might well become the humblest child of earth.
Dr. Van Peet made some thrilling remarks, also, bearing testimony to the perty of both, after which the resolutions were put and carried.
Dr. De Witt moved a presmble and resolution of a similar character, with reference to the death of the Rev. Philip Milledoler, after which the meeting adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.-The first monthly meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, since August, was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Merchants' Bank. The president being absent, the chair was occupied by Mr. C. Barstow, Vice-President. Messrs, H. Delafield, N. Briggs and E. E. Morgan were elected members of the Arbitration Committee, to fill vacancies occasioned by the expiration of terms of office. The following communication from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was then read :--

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20, 1852.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, New York:

Siz.—The attention of the council of this Chamber has been called to a subject of much impertance, as affecting equally the interests of the trading communities of this country and the United States.

For some time past, much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester. Leeds, Glasgow, and other of the principal towns beyond Liverpool in consequence of the delay which occurs after the arrival of the steamers, in the

which occurs after the arrival of the steamers, in the cion to the interior of the American cor-

respondence.

This delay has unavoidably arisen from the great labor imposed upon the Post Office staff in Liverpool in orting' the mass of letters brought by each steamer, and the consequent inability, not withstanding the utmost exertion, to effect more than a partial dispatch to the inland towns by the first outgoing mail, hence much inconvenience and disadvantage have resulted to those whose letters have of necessity been delayed.

A system of serting has, as far as practicable, been adopted by the Liverpool Postmister, by which letters destined for the United States have been separated into their various cities or districts, by which means if is reasonably hoped, much labor has been spared to the Post-Office officials in Boston and New-York, and the dispatch and delivery of the inland correspondence hereby

Post-Office officials in Boston and New-York, and the dis-patch and delivery of the inland correspondence hereby greatly facilitated.

It has been suggested to this Council, that the adop-tion of a similar system of sorting, or even of partial corting, by the Post-Offices of New-York and Boston, would secure, both to the writer and receiver, the ad-vantage of an earlier and simultaneous dispatch from-hence of letters destined for our inland towns.

hence of letters destined for our inlend towns.

Persunded that the New-York Chamber of Commerce ennot fail to see the importance of this object, I have been requested by this Conneil to bring under their notice, and to solicit their powerful induance with your postal authorities for the adoption of a plan by which so great and material a benefit may be at once secured.

I so, Sir your most obedient servant. I sm. Sir, your most obedient servant, HUGH HORNBY, President.

Collins, I. H. Smith, and M. Maury. A communication received from the Paris Chamber of Commerce, urging the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures by commercial nations, was referred to the President, with a request to reply

On motion, this letter was referred to Mossrs, E. K.

The Chember was informed that an endeavor being made to procure the enactment of a law for the regulation of pilotage at this port. At present, it is said, any person who chooses may act as a pilot.

The proposed law, however, provides that there hall be established in the City of New York, a "Board of Cemmissioners of Pilots," consisting of five mem-bers, of whom two shall be elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and three by the Presidents and Vice sidents of the Marine Insurance Companies-that the Board so constituted shall meet monthly, keep a record of the names and residences of all pilots isensed, examine the qualifications of applicants for the office of Pilot, and for certain causes, negligence, intoxication, &c., suspend Pilots, or revoke their lithe noble river which bears his name, Champfain re-

The proposed law also establishes rates of pilotage, and makes other minor provisious.

It was announced by the Chairman that at the next meeting, the attention of the Chamber would be specially called to the subject of a Court of Commerce, with the importance and utility of which he said that he was

INTERESTING RELICS .- The pulpit in which George Whitfield preached in England, was brought to this country a few days ago, and is now depos the Tract House, in the rooms of the City Tract Society. It is about six feet high, nearly square at the top, and is a light framework of hard wood, so as to be easily removed from one place to another, and stationed in the open air. It is easily put in a compact form by the operation of hinges, and held together by iron hooks. It was sent here by Mr. George C. Smith, of England. In another part of the Tract Society's building, is the chair once occupied by the "Dairyman's Daughter" and the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," who form the subjects of interesting parratives, widely known.

REAL ESTATE. - The following property was sold by Adrian H. Muller, Nov. 3: 1 lot on northerly side of 12th-st., between Avenues A. and B. \$5.1(0.

Fires.—A fire broke out on Wednesday morning in the premises, No. 94 John-st., occupied by E. T. Blodget as a varnish store. Two colored men discovered the fire and gave the alarm. The firemen soon extinguished the flames. Damage alight.

On Wednesday morning at 14 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building in Eighteenth-st. mar First-av., occupied by Mr. Lee as a carpenter's shop. It was, with its contents, entirely destroyed. Loss about \$350, no inisurance.

STRANGERS .- At the ASTOR, Hon. J. C. For seyth, Uster Co.: Philo S. Saelton, Hoston; Capt. Banham, Army; Col. Looney, Tenn.; Capt. McLane, Army; Dr. Hale, Norwich; R. Trelane, N. J.; Judge Haviland, L. L. Capt. Loper, Phila: W. C. Johnson, Utica: Fiz Henry Warren, Washington; E. Perry, New Bedford; Hon. George Ashmun, Springfield, and others

others.
At the Metropolitian, Capit F. Woodhouse, Royal Artillery: Hon. D. O. King, China; E. R. Wilkinson, Aln.; Capit Hayden, U. S. A.; Gen. Daff Green, Washington; Major Beale, Army; Major Harris, Army; Col. Pickett, Army; G. H. Thomas, Army; A. Brisbane, Geneva; C. G. Baylor, U. S. Conzul at Amsterdam; Major Shepard, Army; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Balt.; A. S. Wadsworth, Washington, Rev. Alex. Young, Borton; H. H. Bent, St. Louis; P. S. Van Reneselaer, New-Hamburgh, and others.

H. H. Bent, St. Louis; P. S. Van Rensselaer, New-Hamburgh, and others.

At the laving, Maj. Gen. Wool, Army; Lt. Beekwith, Army; Dr. Dyer, Philad.; Major Machall, Army; R. S. Gannett, Army; Lt. Tallunadge, Army; E. H. Dale, Army; L. Bree, Navy; Dr. Ten Broeck, Army; Gen. Cadwellader, Philad.; Capt. Buford, Army; Rev. Geo. C. Foot, Petersburgh; J. C. Beunmont, Navy; Judge S. A. Foot, Geneva; Rev. W. W. Thayer, Vermont; E. Stone, Navy; Purser Buchanan, Navy, and others.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—A young man named Francis Drall was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with stealing a wagon-body belonging to Jacob Trench-ard, and burning it. He was held for examination.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY .- A man named Wm. Sticker was yesterday arrested, charged with having forcibly entered the cabinet-shop of John H. Ehle, in the Sixteenth Ward, and stolen therefrom some tools. He was held to await examination.

SUICIDE AT WARDS ISLAND.—An inquest was yesterday heid at the Hospital on Wards Island upon the body of Francis Meich, a native of Germany, 32 years of age, who died on Tuesday, from the effects of a wound in his threat, inflicted a week since, for the purpose of self-destruction. The deceased was admitted to the Hospital about four weeks since, suffering from a fracture of the tibia, from which he recovered, under the treatment of Dr. Irwin. At the time of the commission of the deed the deceased was partially insane. He took a razor with him to bed, and while there drew it across his throat. He repented the act after it was too late. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—A man named Pat'k Downey, lately residing at No. 464 Tenthaw, while in a deranged state of mind, on Tuesday night, cut his throat with a sharp case knife, which, it is said, he had prepared expressly for this purpose. Some of the principal arteries were cut, and he soon bled to death. The Coroner will hold an inqueet upon the body this morning. Sudden Death .- An unknown man, respect-

ably attired, on Tuesday evening, was taken in a fit while in the street, and ran into Wilson's Porter House, No. 43 Canal-st, when he fell to the floor and soon expired. The letters G.W.D. are marked upon one of his arms. The Coroner was notified to hold in inquest upon the body. RUN OVER BY A STAGE.—A man named John Carpenter was knocked down and run over at the corner of Frankliu and Elm-sts., on Tuesday night, by an omnibus. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

COURT CALENDER—Tais Day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 410, 49, 271, 206, 49, 120, 297, 477, 139, 55, 542, 133, 200, 546, 547, 441, 565, 563, 564, 564, 566, 567, 560, 561, 563, 564, 565, 566, 566, 567, 560, 561, 563, 564, 565, 566, 566, 566, 567, 560, 561, 563, 570, Chautt Court.—Nos. 549, 205, 602, 48, 8, 1,365 568, 669 to 667. The Calendar will also be continued at the Supreme Court.—Special Term.

Now that the question is settled be-We now that the question is settled between the two great contonding parties in reference to the Presidential Election, we had hoped that all excitement would be soothed, and quiet would be restored. But we are inclined to think there is another excitement, but of a more peaceable nature, arising among the Ladies in regard to those rich Shawls, Silka, Merinos, Paramattas, Cashmere, Muslin de Laines, and other Dress Goods now offered at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st, embracing every variety of newest styles and the richest patterns. As the general opinion prevails that Columbian Hall offers inducements in purchasing greater than any other house in the city, there is no prospect of allaying the excitement during the coming season.

JAMES G. MOFFET, Nos. 119 and 121 Princest, having been many years engaged in the mana-facturing of Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pend-ants, &c., is enabled, by improvement in machinery, to supply the trade cheaper than any other establish-ment in the United States. Gas Fixtures introduced into houses with dispatch.

NEW VOLUME-NEW FEATURES-NEW TYPE. NEW VOLUME—INCH FEATURES—NEW ITEE.

- Volume IX. of The American Union newspaper begins
this week. This is unquestionably the cheapest and
most beautiful family paper published in the United
States. No advertisements and no confued stories.
Each number complete in itself. Sold by all dealers and

# MARRIED.

On Thur day, Oct. 18, by Rev. Mr. Quin, at the house of George reland, E.q., DANIEL KEYES, to Miss ANNIE McKEEVER, all

of this City.

5.6 Syractus papers please copy.
On Tuesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. C. Vansanvoord, P. M. GILLESPY, of langering, and Mos CARRIE S., daughter of E. Nearing, Esp., of Faugerties, and Mus CARRIE S., daughter of E. Searing, Esp., of Catchill. On Workershay, Nov. 3, by Rev. S. H. Cone, D. D., ALFRED N. NEARING, Merclant, and Mass M. AMELIA. daughter of William NEARING, Merciant, and Mass M. AMELIA, daughter of Winnin Billman, Ros., alfor the City. by Rev. Edwin Hall, GEORGE W. At Norwalk, Com., Nov. 1, by Rev. Edwin Hall, GEORGE W. NASH, of New York, to HENRIETTA B., daughter of Chas. Mailo-ry, Eoq., of the former place. Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, Mr. JAMES W. BINGHAM, of San Pranceco, and CORNELIA H., daughter of W. H. Falls, Eog., o Tuesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. F. R. Fairehild, Mr. W. R. WAR, of this City, to Miss ANNIE P. CONGER, of Montgomery NER, of this City, to Miss ANNIE P. CONGER, of Montgomery Owners Co., N. Y. Nov. 3, by Rev. A. E. Van Nost, Mr. CODDINGTON CLINTON "PACKNON and Miss MARIA ISABELLA POLLARD, daughter of the late Caivin Pollard, all of this City.

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, HENRY DRUMGOLD, in the Met pear of his age. "
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully insignate." On Recolary, Nov. 2, HENRY DRUMGOLD, in the Siet peared himses.

The "elistives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his function, from his late residence, No. 107 8th aw, on Thursellay, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood to interment.

So Newark papers please copy, the Veducaday of the residence of the rate.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her some in law. Thomas J. Thomason and Joseph Buther, are respectfully invited to attend her formers, from her late residence, No. 31 10th at, between 5th and 6th aws, on Friday, at 13g o'clock. Her remains will be taken 6th are done of the remains.

On Twe day, Nov. 2, of consumption, DAVID PEARSON, printer, aged 55 years.

His irrends and equalintances are requested to attend his ference.

On Tuesday, Nov. 2, of consumption, DAVID PEARSON, printer, aged 35 years.

His irrands and acquaintances are requested to attend his forward, at 1 of clock P. M., to-day, from No. 37 Franklortst.

By the City, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, after a protracted illness, Gower at DON CARLOS DE ALV KAR, Envoy Extraordinary and Mo-Por Piempietralary of the Argentine Hepublic upon this Government On Tuesday, Nov. 2, at his resistence, in Shrewshary, Monocoder, Co., N. J., HOBERT SHAPTE, Say, agod 77 years.

On Wedne-day, Nov. 3, at the residence of her son in hew, Dr. H. H. Poter, Burbeick L. L., Mrs. PREBE HALL, aged 65 years, Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her forward, without the alone place, on Frank, the 5th inch. At a captar A. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Hempstein, L. L. A.S. action, Oct. 31, EZER ELE, MRESE DELIT, See, app. 32, A. Decched, Oct. 35, ARNER GOODNOUGH, and Mr. the last his life.

a life. At New Igewich, N. H., Oct. 31, JOSEPH BARRETT, Esq., ogod Higers.
ALLee, N. H., JONATHAN BARTLETT, and 72.
AL Leepie, N. H., by her clothes taking fire, BE 1827, wife of Cu-tain Kinas Boynton, aged 91.
At Sonoma, Sept. 72, John Lewis, aged 36, formerly of Andrew Ca.

At Eurnt River, Oregon, Aug. 5, Dearon Abel Goodsle, her of Giordony, I.I., and 67 years, formerly of Messon, Mass. At Sarramouto, sept. 26, Charles L. McKangat, of Truxton, N. I., and about 12 years and along the special state of the special state of

tarket.

Lattle Mckelmane River, Sept. 9, Mr. S. A. Barton, of the firm of Latton & Bowman, sped 52 years. He increas a wife and family in librate, where he formerly resided.

At San Francisco, Sept. 17, Mir. Barbara Roohan, late of Limerch heland.

At Course, Sept. 16, of typhoid forer, Goorge W. Dawley, aged 21

ch. He and.
At Cohes, Sept. 16, of typhoid fover, George W. Daw'ey, and M. pears, of Kewport, R. I.
In Sheramento, Sept. 15, Mr. Samuel Ferguson, formerly of Johnston, Futh Co., S. Y.
At Mayaville, Sept. 14, Marcus F. Delamater, of Amsterdam, New-Fork, and about 22 years.

At Sun Francisco, Sept. 17, John Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and
22 years.

At Sun Francisco, Sept. 17, John Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and
23 years.

At Sun Francisco, Theodore Clark, recently of St. Louis, Mo., agest
83 years. In Secremento, Sept. 16, Lewson Southwick, aged by years.
At Evanovii e. Edward G. Redd, aged 18, son of Wm. C. Redd, of
Rando'ph Co., Mo.

At Kynneyle, Edward G. Redd, aged 18, son of Wen. C. Res Randoph Co., Mo.

In the City of '16, Butte Co., Me., Wen, H. Borgardis, Interments in Son Francisco for the steen entiting Sept. 18-11, Fatria Lafferty, Iroland, aged 43 years; 13th, Charles S. win, St. Albars, aged 33 years; 13th, H. D. Darby, Troy, years; Manuel Sorye, Chile, aged 40 penra; Jacoph Weiman, S. S. H., aged 60 years, Speninard; 14th, Janus Doody, Irolandan, years, W. Ham Colbert, Indiana, aged 27 years; Visions Blank, France, aged 77 years; Wildian Shemett, Ragiond; Lewis t San Francesco, aged 17 years; Wildian Shemett, Ragiond; Lewis t San Francesco, aged 17 years; Wildian Shemett, Ragiond; Lewis t San Francesco, aged 17 years; Wildian Shemett, Ragiond; Lewis t San Francesco, aged 17 years; Wildian Shemett, Ragiond; D. C. Carter, P. Mostel, G. Carter, P. Marchard, G. Carter, P. March, aged 29 years; John Wandeld, Chie, aged 50 years; John Wandeld, Chie, aged 50 years; James Barriet, Bookan, age years; John Wolles, Irocha d, Herminesco Barrieta, France, as years; M. Martell, Adelnide, aged 3 years; John Dongso, J. Sacil 28 series; W. Martell, Adelnide, aged 3 years; John Do 6, Philadephia, aged 31 years; Admin Dongso, J. Sacil 28 series; a chief, Edminest Cercitic Barchelouwer Mears, Incident Seriesco, Morey, and Series and Seriesco, John Chemotom, New Jersey, and S. years. B.